

# INTERNAL SECURITY

## CHAPTER III

### JAMMU AND KASHMIR

#### SECURITY SCENARIO

3.1 Jammu and Kashmir became an integral part of the Indian Union when the then ruler of the State, Raja Hari Singh, on October 26, 1947, unconditionally signed the instrument of accession in accordance with the legal framework provided for all the Princely States of British India to accede either to India or to Pakistan. The prescribed legal framework did not envisage ratification of accession by the people of a Princely state.

3.2 Pakistan's refusal to accept the State's accession to India led it to launch an armed aggression in 1947 resulting in forcible occupation of a part of the State that still remains under its illegal control. Pakistan's non-acceptance of the reality and its ambition to wrest Jammu and Kashmir from India by force led to wars in 1965 and 1971 between the two countries and Pakistan had to face ignominious defeat each time.

3.3 The UN Resolutions calling for the will of the people to be ascertained are no longer tenable because Pakistan has not fulfilled the precondition of withdrawal from the territory occupied by it through aggression. In fact the UN Resolution had called for a ceasefire, withdrawal of all Pakistani

regulars and irregulars from the territory of the erstwhile Princely State of J&K to be followed (once UNCIP had certified full Pakistani withdrawal) by a reduction of Indian force to a level sufficient to maintain public order. Only if and when the above had been fully complied with was a reference to the wishes of the people to be considered. However, not only does Pakistan still continues to occupy the territory illegally captured (and has even ceded a part of it to China), it has also attempted to alter the status quo by the force of wars in 1965 and 1971. Further, by a subsequent (Shimla) agreement of 1972, India and Pakistan agreed that the issue of J&K, alongwith other issues, would be addressed bilaterally. Kashmir is not an Islamic issue and the two-nation theory propagated by Pakistan before and after 1947 has been shown to be irrelevant.

3.4 Like all other States, the people of Jammu & Kashmir enjoy free and equal participation in governance and the political life of a vibrant and secular democracy. Nothing demonstrates this better than their enthusiastic participation in the Parliamentary elections in 1996 and 1998, elections to State Assembly in 1996 and 2002 and Panchayat election in 2000 despite terrorist threats and call for boycott of the elections. Very recently, in January/February 2005, the people of the State have participated enthusiastically in the elections to the urban civic bodies.

## Disturbed areas in Jammu & Kashmir

3.5 Earlier, vide notification dated July 7, 1990, the State Government [Governor] had declared only the 20 km belt along the line of control in the districts of Rajouri & Poonch of Jammu division and 6 districts, namely Srinagar, Budgam, Anantnag, Pulwama, Baramulla and Kupwara, of the valley as ‘disturbed’ under section 3 of the Armed Forces [J&K] Special Powers Act 1990. After reviewing the matter in its totality, the State Government [Governor] vide its notification dated August 10, 2001 has declared whole of Jammu division as disturbed, in addition to the six districts of Kashmir division. Accordingly, the following areas now are notified as ‘disturbed’ under section 3 of the Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990:

“Districts of Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Poonch, Rajouri & Doda and Srinagar, Budgam, Anantnag, Pulwama, Baramulla & Kupwara”

## Banning of outfits

3.6 As on date, nine outfits operating in Jammu & Kashmir, namely, Jaish-e-Mohammad [JeM], Lashkar-e-Toiba [LeT], Hizbul-Mujahideen [HM], Harkat-ul-Mujahideen [HuM], Al-Umar-Mujahideen [AuM], Jammu & Kashmir Islamic Front [JKIF], Al-Badr, Jamiat-ul-Mjahideen [JuM] and Dukhtaran-e-Millat [DeM] stand declared as ‘terrorist organizations’ under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 [No.15 of 2002] (The Act now stands repealed). The outfits remain banned under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 2004.

## Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure [SRE]

3.7 The Central Government has been reimbursing, since 1989, security related expenditure incurred by the State Government to combat the menace of terrorism. A sum of Rs. 3101.86 crore has been released to J&K Government during 1989-1990 to 2003-04, as per following details :-

(Rs. in crore)

(i)	Assistance to Kashmiri Migrants	=	653.850
(ii)	Welfare Activities	=	513.165
(iii)	Security Works & related activities	=	287.100
(iv)	Election related additional SRE	=	258.195
(v)	Additional Expenditure on Police	=	1139.008
(vi)	Action Plan related SRE	=	250.542
	<b>Total</b>	=	<b>3101.860</b>

3.8 The revised budget provision under the head SRE is Rs. 172.00 crore and Rs.146.89 crore under the head Relief and Rehabilitation for 2004-05.

3.9 A sum of Rs.15.216 crore had been released to the Government of Himachal Pradesh during the period 1999-2000 to 2003-04 for meeting the security related expenditure in its efforts to control/contain spill over of terrorism related

activities from J&K to HP. The Budget provision for the current financial year 2004-05 is Rs. 3.00 crore.

## Devolution of powers to the State

3.10 On June 26, 2000, the Legislative Assembly passed a “Resolution” accepting the recommendations made by the State Autonomy Committee in its report and demanded that the Union Government and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir take positive steps for implementation of the same.

3.11 The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on July 4, 2000 did not accept the said resolution as its acceptance would have set the clock back and reversed the natural process of harmonizing the aspirations of the people of J&K with rest of the nation and would have also reversed certain constitutional safeguards and provisions extended to J&K. It was, however, conveyed to the Chief Minister, J&K that wherever the State Government felt that there should be greater powers vested in it and if with these greater powers it would be able to serve the people better, the Government of India would be willing to consider its proposal in that regard.

## Autonomy available to J&K

3.12 In the case of other States, which acceded to India, the Constitution of India was made wholly applicable. However, in the case of J&K, the original intention to have a separate Constituent Assembly of J&K was not amended. At the time of commencement of the Indian Constitution, the Constituent Assembly of J&K was not constituted.

Pending its convening, a provision was made in the Constitution of India defining the manner in which the legislative competence of the Parliament was to apply to J&K. Hence, article 370 was incorporated in the Constitution of India. An Order was made by the President under article 370 titled “the Constitution (Application to Jammu & Kashmir) Order 1950”. Subsequently, with the concurrence of the State Government, as provided in article 370, a comprehensive Order was made in 1954 titled “the Constitution (Application to Jammu & Kashmir) Order, 1954”, which added more powers to the Parliament. Amendments have later been made to the 1954 Order, with the concurrence of the State Government, from time to time. This Order, as amended from time to time, is incorporated in the Constitution of India as Appendix-I.

3.13 Over the years a number of provisions of the Indian Constitution have been applied to J&K, with certain exceptions and with/without modification, through the medium of article 370. Of the three Lists in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the State List (List-II) does not apply to J&K. The Union List (List-I) and the Concurrent List (List-III) have been applied with certain exceptions and modifications. The most important exception in the Union List is the Residuary Powers, which has been applied with the modification that Parliament would have powers to legislate only in respect of matter connected with terrorist/secessionist activities and in respect of all other residuary items the power would vest in the State Legislature.

3.14 All the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India are available to the permanent residents of J&K in

terms of Constitution of J&K. Further, power of the State Legislature to make laws in future or the existing law in force, including the pre-Constitution laws relating to permanent residents and their rights have been given protection under article 35(A) of the Constitution of India, as applicable to J&K. Such protection is not available to other States.

3.15 The general effect of application of provisions of Constitution of India to J&K is that certain institutional safeguards or benefits available to those in the rest of the country such as the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and Election Commission of India, functions of Comptroller & Auditor General of India, All India Services, labour welfare measure, etc. apply to the State also. Union Departments like Customs, Central Excise, Income Tax, Posts & Telegraph, Civil Aviation, etc. have their operations extended to the State. Elections to the State Legislature is, however, held under the provisions of the Constitution of J&K. The position regarding appointment, removal from office, salary and allowances and conditions of service of the Judges of the High Court of J&K has been brought on par with that of the Judges of the other High Courts in India, although the power exercised by the president to appoint Judges of J&K High Court is derived from the provisions of the Constitution of J&K.

3.16 Autonomy, in literal terms, can be defined as freedom to work/legislate independently. If this definition is applied in constitutional term, then autonomy means independent powers to make legislation on various subjects. The State of J&K already enjoys the said autonomy, as may be seen from the above.

## Parliamentary Elections 2004

3.17 The polling for the 14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha J&K was held in four phases in the months of April-May, 2004. Despite the boycott call and campaign launched by secessionist groups and threats given by terrorist outfits, the aggregate polling percentage was 35.21, which could be considered as fairly good when compared to poll percentages in different States in these elections. J&K National Conference won two seats (Srinagar and Baramulla), Congress won two seats (Jammu & Udhampur), J&K Peoples Democratic Party won one seat (Anantnag) and Independent won one seat (Ladakh) in the election.

## Civic Elections

3.18 Elections to 63 of the 67 urban civic bodies in J&K were held between January 29 and February 17, 2005. All the major mainstream political parties contested the elections. Pakistan based United Jihad Council had given a call to boycott the civic polls. Hizbul Mujahideen (HM) and Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT) had pasted posters warning political leaders and the public of retribution in case of non-compliance with their boycott call. Despite the threats from the terrorists and the boycott call from secessionists, there was a very good response from the people and long queues were seen outside the polling stations in most places. Some of the towns had seen a very low turnout in the last Assembly and Lok Sabha polls. However, during the civic polls, except for Srinagar, the voting percentage was very high in all towns with some registering a turnout of more than 80%. Polls were more or less peaceful and no major terrorist related incident was reported in the polls, though there were

attacks on candidates and political workers. There was no complaint of any coercion or intimidation made against the police or security forces. The people participated eagerly, being convinced that these elections would pave the way for improved civic amenities. Reservation of 33% seats for women in the civic bodies was another positive feature. Women participated in large numbers in the polls. It is expected that grass root democracy would ultimately prove to be the ideal foil to militancy.

## Peace process

3.19 The Common Minimum Programme of the Government is committed to carry forward the dialogue with all groups and different shades of opinion in J&K on a sustained basis, in consultation with the democratically elected State Government. Accordingly, the Government has stated its willingness to hold further talks with any group including the Hurriyat which eschews the path of violence. However, there has been no response so far from the Hurriyat leaders on account of their internal dissensions, as well as threats from terrorist outfits.

3.20 Pursuant to the Government's commitment to carry forward the peace process, the Union Home Minister visited Jammu & Kashmir on November 6-8, 2004 and met different civil society groups. Most groups said they wanted to be a part of India though some of them desired a greater degree of autonomy. The Prime Minister also visited Jammu & Kashmir in November 2004 when a Reconstruction Package of over Rs. 24,000 crore was announced for the State to give a boost to the economic development of the State.

3.21 During their visits to Jammu and Kashmir, both the Prime Minister and Home Minister reiterated the Government's commitment to carry forward the dialogue with all those who eschewed the path of violence.

3.22 In the meanwhile, the Government has initiated the process of consultation with various political groups and others about the ways and means to be adopted to bring about the all-round development of Jammu and Kashmir and resolve the existing problems faced by the people. Discussions have been held with leaders of various political parties and those representing various communities and regions and the process is continuing.

3.23 On two earlier occasions, the Government of India has held talks with the Hurriyat led by Maulana Abbas Ansari on January 22, 2004 and March 27, 2004. This was regarded as a significant step in the dialogue process initiated by the Government of India. Both sides expressed the hope that a step-by-step approach would lead to the resolution of all outstanding issues relating to Jammu & Kashmir.

## GOVERNMENT POLICY ON JAMMU & KASHMIR

3.24 The Central Government, conjointly with the State Government of J&K, is pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to bring peace and normalcy in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The four major prongs of the strategy are:

- (a) proactive tackling of cross border terrorism by security forces,

- (b) accelerating economic development and redressal of public grievances within the State,
- (c) being open to initiating the dialogue process with all groups in J&K and especially those who eschew the path of violence and express a desire for such talks, and
- (d) deepening of political processes through elections at all levels and encouraging political debate within J&K.

3.25 The above four prongs are supported by other efforts in the diplomatic and media spheres.

3.26 India has always maintained and reiterated that the resolution of all problems lies in peaceful means only and, accordingly, the Government has kept its door open and has, from time to time, extended the offer of dialogue to different organizations/sections of people.

## Strategies of Security Forces to counter terrorism in the State

3.27 The strategies being adopted by the security forces and intelligence agencies cover the following thrust areas:

### To tackle violence in the State:

- Protection of minorities, remote and scattered populations.
- Protection of vital installations.

- Countering over-ground support base of terrorists by initiating legal actions as per law.
- Strengthening of counter-terrorism grid through greater functional integration of the efforts through an institutional framework of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups at all levels.
- Improved technology, gadgetry and equipment for J&K Police, Central Police Forces and modernization/strengthening of J&K Police in general to prepare the organization to take over the lead role in the direct anti-terrorism operations.
- Providing specific intelligence to ensure operations with focused target.
- Involving people through volunteer Village Defence Committees, etc.
- Ensuring that while no quarter is provided to the terrorists, the Security Forces (SFs) take steps to avoid collateral damage (as far as possible) and also to show a humane face to the innocent civilians and thus develop better relations with the local population.
- Dynamic force deployment and flexibility of tactics to counter the changing strategies of terrorists.

## To tackle cross-border terrorism

- Curbing infiltration/ex-filtration.
- Fencing of International Border (IB) and creating obstacles along the Line of Control (LoC) and in depth areas along terrorist routes (supported by multi-tier deployment). So far, 159 kms of fencing and 87 kms of flood lighting works have been completed out of 180 km and 195.80 kms sanctioned, respectively. Fencing on the LoC portion in Jammu & Kashmir has been completed.
- Enhancing intelligence capabilities.

## Assessment of the Situation in J&K: 2004-2005 (upto Jan 31)

3.28 The levels of violence and tension in the state of J&K have been perceptibly lower during 2004 and the trend continued in January and February 2005. This has been evident in the exceptionally high flow of more than 3.5 lakh tourists to the Valley and nearly 4 lakh pilgrims who performed the Amarnath Yatra, as compared to 1.5 lakh during 2003. The revival of tourism, along with the successful Amarnath Yatra, has given a boost to the economy of the State. A yearning for peace and normalcy among the people is also discernible.

3.29 A significant drop of 73% in processions and demonstrations and 57% decline in hartals called by separatists/terrorists are indicative of people's overwhelming desire for peace. Another indicator of return to normalcy is the hectic political activity witnessed in the year 2004, when 3059 public

meetings and 1268 workers' meetings were held in the State. Terrorists targeted and killed 62 political activists in 2004, as against 52 in the year 2003.

3.30 In the year 2004, 2565 incidents took place as compared to 3401 incidents in the year 2003. The daily average of terrorist incidents was 7.01 during the year 2004 as against 9.31 in 2003.

3.31 707 civilians were killed in the year 2004 as compared to 795 during last year. The number of security force personnel killed in the year 2004 was 281 compared to the corresponding figure of 314 last year. 976 terrorists were killed in 2004 as compared to 1494 during last year.

3.32 During the first month of the year 2005, 144 incidents had taken place as compared to 213 incidents in the corresponding period in the last year (reduction of 32.32%). On the average, 4.65 terrorist related incidents have taken place in January, 2005. Terrorism-related statistics in J&K is given in **Annexure- II**.

3.33 Some important trends of the ongoing terrorism in J&K are as follows:

- Grass root political workers, volunteer civilian members of Village Defence Committees and Special Police Officers continue to be targeted by terrorists;
- The activities of OGWs include recruiting local youth for joining terrorist ranks, collecting funds for sustaining terrorist activities, forced recruitment of local boys, extending logistical support to them, highlighting

alleged human rights violations , as well as instigating people to demonstrate on trivial grounds in order to demoralize and discredit the security forces.

- Increase in the targeted killing of surrendered militants, which is a disturbing trend.

3.34 Security Forces operations in the last few months have achieved notable successes, among others, by neutralizing many senior Commanders from all major terrorist outfits.

## Major incidents in 2004-2005 (upto January 31, 2005)

3.35 The major incidents of attacks on security forces, VIPs, VDCs and Civilians during 2004-05 were as under :-

### Attacks on Security Forces

- Two armed terrorists forced their entry into the building housing Passport Office/Saifuddin Club of Sports Council, adjacent to Bakshi Indoor Stadium, Srinagar on January 15, 2005. Both the terrorists and two CRPF personnel were killed. Al-Mansoorian claimed responsibility for the attack.
- Terrorists entered the Ranbir Bhavan housing Income-tax Office in Srinagar on January 7, 2005. Three SF personnel were killed and two SF personnel were injured.
- In an IED blast on December 4, 2004 at Sangam Bridge (Pulwama Distt.), 11 persons were killed which included a Major and 8 Rashtriya Rifles personnel.
- On December 3, 2004, 2 armed Kashmiri terrorists attacked Coy Hqrs. of 16 Bn. of CRPF at Sopore, Distt. Baramulla, J&K. Both the terrorists were killed. In the ensuing gun battle, 5 CRPF personnel were also killed.
- Fidayeen attack on the battalion HQ of 94 Bn. CRPF in Srinagar on September 11/12 in which 2 Deputy Commandants were killed and the Commandant along with 4 other personnel were injured.
- Two suicide terrorists attacked the CRPF camp at Feroz Manzil building in Rajbagh, Srinagar on August 4, 2004. In the exchange of fire, 9 CRPF personnel, including an Assistant Commandant, and one terrorist were killed and 7 CRPF personnel injured
- Two terrorists entered the premises of Leeward Hotel housing a CRPF company at Dal Lake, Srinagar on July 27, 2004 and in the exchange of fire, five CRPF personnel and two terrorists were killed.
- Attack on BSF convoy - in the incident of IED blast on Srinagar-Jammu Highway near Qazigund, Anantnag on May 23, 2004, a total of 31 people were killed, including 14 BSF personnel.

Seventeen of their family members and three persons were injured.

- Seven army personnel were killed and twenty-six others injured in an IED blast during search operations in Sangri forest, Kupwara on April 7/8, 2004

### Attacks on VIPs

- Omar Abdullah and other National Conference (NC) leaders escaped unhurt when an IED exploded about 20 metres from them at the Sarnal Graveyard (Anatnag, October 24, 2004).
- Five persons were killed and thirty-nine others injured when terrorists hurled a grenade targeting Shri Mangat Ram Sharma, Dy. Chief Minister, J&K, who was to participate in a public meeting at Kapran, Anantnag on July 19, 2004. The Dy. Chief Minister along with Minister of State for Tourism escaped unhurt.
- Nine persons, including one JKP constable, were killed in a grenade blast when PDP leaders along with PDP activists were moving towards the venue of the PDP rally at Uri, Baramulla on April 8, 2004. Sixty-seven persons, including Minister of Tourism and State Finance Minister, were injured in the blast and subsequent stampede. Later, two injured persons succumbed to their injuries.

### Attacks on VDCs and Civilians

- Terrorists shot dead five members of a family at Gurdanwala, Rajouri on July 19/20, 2004.
- Attack on members of VDCs in Surankot – On the intervening night of June 25/26, 2004, twelve civilians were killed and nine others were injured when terrorists opened indiscriminate fire at village Marah (Poonch).

### System of UHQs, Ops & Int. Groups

3.36 In order to synergise the security operations of various Govt. agencies involved in combating militancy in J&K, Unified Headquarters (UHQs) were set up by the State Government in Srinagar and Jammu in 1996. These UHQs have been working under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of J&K. The UHQs are basically state level coordination committees, and comprise, besides the CM, Chief Secretary, J&K, Security Advisers to State Government who are Corps Commanders of the Army, DGP J&K, Principal Secretary (Home) J&K and seniormost officials of State Government and of the Central Police Forces and intelligence agencies deployed in J&K. All deployment of Security Forces on the counter terrorism grid in J&K are done with the consent of the Chairman UHQ.

3.37 There is also an Ops. Group or Core Group of each UHQ chaired by the Corps Commander (Security Advisor to State government) concerned to take coordinated decisions on operational matters within the framework laid down by the UHQs. Each UHQ also has an Int. Group.

3.38 There are similar Ops. Groups and Int. Groups at lower levels in the State. There is also an Operations Group under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary (IS) in the Ministry to take periodical reviews of the security situation in J&K, deployment of CPMFs in J&K and coordination of internal security related operations. This Group consists of the officers of the Government of J&K, Central Police Forces, Army, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence and intelligence agencies, etc. Similarly, there is an Intelligence Group under Special Secretary (IS) in the Ministry with membership similar to that of the Operations Group. These Groups were constituted in 1998.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### Central Assistance to J&K

3.39 The Central Government has been continuously striving to supplement the efforts of the State Government in bringing about the all-round economic development and providing avenues for gainful employment to the people. The focus is also on planned and balanced regional development for building up physical, economic and social infrastructure, thereby improving the productive potential of J&K State.

3.40 The Centre has been providing continuous financial support to the State Government over and above the normal Central Plan Assistance. As a special dispensation, Central Assistance has been provided to J&K not only to fund the State Plan but also to cover its non-Plan gap. The State's Annual Plan for 2004-05 has been increased by about Rs.508.03 crore over the previous year to Rs.3008.03 crore.

### Monitoring of development schemes in J&K

3.41 In order to effectively coordinate and accelerate the efficient implementation of various development packages in J&K, a Standing Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary/Home Secretary on development programmes on J&K was constituted with representation from the concerned Central Ministries, the Planning Commission and the State Government. A Working Group under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary, Department of J&K Affairs was also constituted to assist the Standing Committee. Initially, four Sub-groups of the Working Group under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary, Department of J&K Affairs had been constituted to monitor the progress of implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Centrally Financed Projects being implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments including those of Railways and Roads in the State of J&K and to analyze and resolve coordinational problems in their implementation. These have now been reorganized into six Sub-groups to permit more focused discussion and in-depth examination of coordinational issues. Each Sub-group comprises representatives from the concerned Central Ministries and State Government Departments, as well as Planning Commission and Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs, MHA. The main purpose of constituting Sub-groups is to provide focused attention to the implementation of various projects in J&K. While the responsibility of implementing the particular Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme/Project continues to be that of the concerned Central Ministry/State Government, the Department of J&K Affairs, MHA endeavours

to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of development schemes and projects in the State of J&K.

## Infrastructure

3.42 Some of the important schemes being implemented by the Central Govt. in the infrastructure sector are given below:-

### RAILWAYS

#### (i) Jammu-Udhampur Rail link

Construction of 53.6 kms. rail line from Jammu to Udhampur has been taken up at an estimated cost of about Rs. 480.00 crore. The expenditure upto March 31, 2004 was Rs. 482.80 crore and allocation during the current year i.e. 2004-05 is Rs. 30.00 crore. This Rail link is completed and freight traffic has commenced.

#### (ii) Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail link

Construction of 287 kms. rail line from Udhampur to Baramulla has been taken up as a national project costing about Rs. 3600 crore. The expenditure upto March 31, 2004 was Rs. 1286.43 crore and allocation during the current year is Rs.300 crore. This rail line has been included in the PM's package for J&K announced on May 23, 2002 with a view to speeding up its implementation.

### POWER

#### (i) Sewa-II HE Project (120 MW)

The project is under active stage of construction. An expenditure of Rs. 140.79 crore has been incurred till July 2004.

#### (ii) Baglihar HE Project (3X150 MW)

Located in Doda District of Jammu and Kashmir, it is a run-of-the-river scheme envisaging generation of 450 MW and is to be completed at an estimated completion cost of Rs.4000 crore which includes equity of Rs.1600 crore and debt component of Rs. 2400 crore. The financial closure of this project is completed.

#### (iii) NHPC Projects

There are six NHPC Projects in the State, namely, (1) Kishangang (330 MW), (2) Uri-II (280 MW), (3) Bursar (1020 MW), (4) Pakal Dul (1000 MW), (5) Nimmo Bazgo (15X3 MW) and (6) Chutak (3X10 MW) transferred to NHPC by the State Government. These projects are at various stages of implementation.

### ROADS

#### (i) National Highway-1A – Pathankot-Jammu-Srinagar-Baramulla-Uri (505 kms)

The National Highway from Pathankot to Srinagar has been declared a part of North South Corridor under National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) and has been entrusted to National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). Presently, from km. 80/0 to km. 97/20 costing Rs. 88.38 crore is being executed by Border Roads Organization and an MoU has been signed on April 29, 2002. The remaining section of NH-1A is proposed for 4 laning in subsequent years and targeted to be completed by 2007.

#### (ii) Alternate route to NH-1A

The road from Batote-Kishtwar-Sinthan Pass-Anantnag has been declared as NH-1B and entrusted to BRO for development. The last sector from

Anantnag to Khanabal 5 kms. in length is to be developed by State PWD. The total length of N H-1B is 270 kms. The following milestones have been fixed by BRO for improvement of this National Highway:-

- a) Sector Batote-Kishtwar-Sinthan Pass (193 kms.): To complete all works to permit a smooth two way traffic by the year 2006-07
- b) Sector Sinthan Pass –Vailoo (42 kms.): To complete all works to develop the sector to NHs double lane specification by 2013.

### iii) Construction of an all weather route to Leh via Manali including construction of Rohtang tunnel

There is a long standing demand of the people of Leh District that the Leh-Manali route which is open to traffic only for 3 months in a year be converted into an all weather alternative route. This new road along with tunnel across Rohtang pass, when constructed, would serve as an all weather route both for Leh and Kargil.

## PM's reconstruction plan for J&K announced on November 17/18, 2004

3.43 The Prime Minister during his visit to J&K on November 17-18, 2004 announced a Reconstruction Plan for J&K involving an outlay of approximately Rs.24,000 crore, which broadly includes the following Projects/Schemes aimed at expanding the economic infrastructure and the provision of basic services, imparting a thrust to

employment and income generation and providing relief and rehabilitation for the dislocated and the families of the victims of militancy.

## Expanding economic infrastructure

- (a) POWER: (projects estimated at approx. Rs. 15,052 crore, besides amount required for rural electrification)

Completing ongoing NHPC power projects, strengthening of transmission and distribution network, electrification of all villages by 2007 and all households desiring a connection by 2009, setting up 1000 micro hydel projects.

- (b) ROADS (projects estimated at approx. Rs. 998 crore)

Upgradation and construction of roads in all 3 regions including construction of Mughal road and Nemo-Padam-Darcha Road.

- (c) Assistance for External Borrowings for Infrastructure (outlay: 30% of Rs. 1,970 crore=591 crore)

Counterpart funding of State share for ADB infrastructure loan.

## Expanding provision of basic services

- (d) EDUCATION (outlay: approx. Rs. 142 crore)

Extending the total literacy campaign in 3 remaining districts of Kargil, Poonch

and Doda, full salary support for over 8,000 teachers till the end of Tenth Plan period, training to enhance skills of youth for IT and BPO sectors, starting 14 new degree colleges and setting up 9 ITIs for women.

- (e) HEALTH (outlay Rs. 120 crore, besides funds for anganwadis & external assistance for health centre buildings)

Setting up Anganwadis in every habitation, covering J&K under a new Central Programme for better health care, construction of health center buildings and upgradation of health facilities at Jammu Medical College to the level of AIIMS.

- (f) PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CIVIC AMENITIES (requirement: approx. Rs. 4,884 crore)

Development of one model village in each block, sewerage and drainage for Greater Jammu and Greater Srinagar, augmenting and improving water supply in Greater Jammu, united grant-in-aid for LAHDC at Leh and Kargil and increasing frequency of flights between Kargil and Srinagar.

### Thrust to employment and income generation

- (g) TOURISM (outlay of approx. Rs. 517 crore, besides amount as required for conservation of 3 lakes)

Setting up of 50 tourist villages,

financial support for 12 Tourism Development Authorities, establishing a new tourist circuit, conservation of Dal Lake, Wular Lake, Tsomoriri Lake and Manser Lake under the National Wetlands Conservation Plan, assistance to travel agents in marketing, skill development of youth for employment.

- (h) AGRICULTURE & FOOD PROCESSING (outlay of approx. Rs. 101 crore)

Rehabilitation of horticulture industry, assistance to agriculture sciences graduates for self-employment, construction of cold storages at Leh and Kargil, 50% subsidy support for solar driers.

- (i) OTHER INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION RELATED MEASURES (Outlay: Rs. 78 crore, besides compensation to industries)

Compensation to industries whose units have been used by security forces, creation of modern passenger handling and infrastructure facilities at Srinagar airport, an expert group to be set up to go into issues relating to shahtoosh.

- (j) OTHER EMPLOYMENT MEASURES (Outlay: approx. Rs. 163 crore)

Removal of Government of India's restrictions on recruitment by State

Government, providing self-employment opportunities under programmes of Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, raising of 5 more India Reserve Bns.

### Relief and Rehabilitation for families of victims of militancy

- (k) ASSISTANCE TO THE DISLOCATED AND THE FAMILIES OF THE VICTIMS OF MILITANCY (Rs. 75 crore, besides amount required for better civic amenities for Kashmiri migrants and for rehabilitation of persons resettled in the State)

Construction of temporary shelters, rebuilding of village infrastructure, repair of houses on IB/LoC, better civic amenities for Kashmiri Migrants, measures to facilitate rehabilitation of persons coming from Pakistan and Pakistan occupied Kashmir who resettled in the State in 1947, enhanced outlay for Rehabilitation Council.

3.44 The Reconstruction Plan caters to the need to strengthen the economic and social infrastructure and provide for balanced development of the 3 regions of J&K. The Prime Minister also announced that a High-Powered Advisory Council on Economic Development of J&K will be constituted to help evolve an integrated and holistic view of the State's long-term economic and social development.

## RELIEF AND REHABILITATION MEASURES FOR PEOPLE AFFECTED BY TERRORISM

### Ex-gratia relief/compensation to the victims of militancy/cross-border firing

3.45 Terrorism in J&K, aided and abetted by Pakistan, as well as the cross-border firing/shelling by Pak troops have left many casualties of both civilians and Security Forces. Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been providing ex-gratia relief to the next-of-kins (NoKs) of victims of militancy for death, injury, etc as per the existing rules. As per State Government's orders, Rs.1 lakh is paid to the next-of-kin in case of death, Rs.75,000/-, Rs.5,000/- and Rs.1,000/- for permanent disability, grievous injury and minor injury, respectively, caused in a terrorist incident.

3.46 As per State Government's policy, 50% of the loss of immovable property subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh is paid as compensation to the property damaged in militancy.

3.47 The State Government provides Rs.2 lakh to NoKs of J&K Police personnel and also to the NoKs of Security Forces personnel and volunteer Special Police Officers killed in action against terrorists.

3.48 This expenditure of the State Government is being reimbursed by the Central Government under the Head 'Security Related Expenditure' (SRE). Till February 2005, a sum of Rs.408.14 crore had been reimbursed under SRE

on account of payment of ex-gratia relief/compensation.

3.49 Central Government makes payment of Rs.3.00 lakh to the NoKs of each J&K Police personnel killed in terrorism related incidents, over and above the amount of Rs.2.00 lakh paid by the State Government and reimbursed under SRE.

### Relief to Kashmiri Migrants and their rehabilitation

3.50 Targeted attacks by the militants against civilians in the initial phases of the terrorist violence in J&K forced a vast majority of Kashmiri Pandits and a sizeable number of Sikhs and other Hindus and few Muslims to migrate from the Valley in 1990 and thereafter. There are 56487 migrant families of which 35154 families are in Jammu, 19338 families in Delhi and 1995 families in other States/UTs. Of these, 22714 families are of Government employees/pensioners. In Jammu, 16402 and in Delhi, 4100 needy families are drawing relief. 230 migrant families are living in 14 camps in Delhi and 5830 families in 12 camps in Jammu.

3.51 The policy of the Government in respect of these Kashmiri migrants is based on the premise that they would return to the Valley as soon as conditions reasonably conducive for their return are created. Accordingly, the permanent rehabilitation of the migrants outside the State is not envisaged. In such a situation, the thrust of the policy has been to ensure that difficulties and hardships of the migrants are minimized and the needy families provided a reasonable amount of sustenance and support. Various State Governments/UT

Administrations where Kashmiri Migrants are staying have been providing relief to Migrants in accordance with the rules in vogue in their States. Government of J&K is giving cash relief of Rs.750/- per head per month subject to a maximum of Rs.3000/- per family per month, which is reimbursed by the Central Government. Government of NCT of Delhi is giving cash relief of Rs.800/- per head per month subject to a maximum of Rs.3200/- per family per month for non-camp migrants and Rs.600/- per head per month subject to a maximum of Rs.2400/- per family per month plus basic dry ration for those living in camps. Other State Governments/UT Administrations, where Kashmiri Migrants have been staying, are providing relief to Migrants in accordance with the rules in vogue in their States. While the relief provided by J&K Government is reimbursed by the Central Government from SRE, all other State Governments/ Union territories pay such relief from their own funds.

3.52 In Jammu, where a sizeable number of migrants are staying in relief camps, the migrant families have been provided with one-room tenement accommodation. Necessary physical facilities like water, electricity, sanitation, etc. have been provided free of cost. There are 12 dispensaries within Jammu to provide medical facilities. The living conditions of the migrants in these camps are closely monitored by MHA to make improvements. In Delhi also, accommodation, water electricity, sanitation, etc. have been made available.

3.53 In order to provide further relief to the migrants, the State Government has enacted the J&K Migrants Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint of Distress Sales) Act,

1997 aimed at preventing distress sale of immovable property by the migrants. The State Government has also enacted the J&K Migrants (Stay of Proceedings) Act, 1997 to stop undue harassment of migrants due to litigation in absentia.

3.54 Under the Jammu & Kashmir Migrants' Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint on Distress Sales) Act, 1997, the migrants' houses, which have been unauthorisedly occupied by the civilians, necessary notices have been issued to them by the Deputy Commissioners concerned in the capacity of Custodian of migrant property. As far as the houses occupied by the security forces are concerned, rent is reimbursed under SRE.

### Prime Minister's Relief Package

3.55 In 1996, the then Prime Minister announced a special package of Rs.6.60 crore for improvement of facilities in Jammu camps. The amount was utilized on the construction of one-room tenements, Sulabh type toilet complexes, drainage scheme and school buildings. A further sum of Rs.6.20 crore has been released by the Government of India for improvement of the living conditions in Jammu camps.

3.56 During his visit to J&K in August 2003, the Prime Minister announced sanction of a further amount of Rs.5.00 crore for the improvement of the facilities in camps. Out of this, the State Government has been authorized to incur an expenditure of Rs.2.30 crore for the purpose. The money released has been utilized for construction of approach roads, construction of water tanks,

improvement of drainage system, sanitation and other facilities. The balance amount would be released to the State Government as per requirement.

3.57 In addition, the Prime Minister has also announced sanction of Rs.10.00 crore for construction of 500 new one room tenements (ORTS) at Purkhoo Phase-IV to accommodate Migrants presently staying in various Government/semi-Government buildings and construction of 504 ORTs at Muthi Phase-II in replacement of the existing leaking dome type ORTs.

### Action Plan for return of Migrants

3.58 In order to enable safe and honourable return of migrants to their native places in the Valley, the State Government constituted an Apex-level Committee under the chairmanship of Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister to look into all aspect of this problem and suggest solutions. A Sub-Committee headed by Financial Commissioner (Planning & Development) was asked to prepare a plan for the return of the migrants.

3.59 The Sub-Committee finalized an Action Plan for the return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants involving a total amount of Rs.2589.73 crore to enable Kashmiri migrants comprising about 1.25 lakh persons at present residing in Jammu, Delhi and other States/Union territories to return to the Valley. The Action Plan envisages rehabilitation grant per family @ Rs.1.50 lakh; grant for repair of houses @ Rs.1 lakh for houses intact and Rs.3 lakh for houses damaged; grant for household goods @ Rs.0.50 lakh and furniture @ Rs.0.50 lakh; interest free loan @ Rs.1-

2 lakh per person; compensation for loss of income from agriculture upto Rs.1.50 lakh per family; interest free loan of Rs.1.50 lakh per family for investment in agricultural operations and sustenance of Rs.2,000 per month for one year.

3.60 National Conference Government had in October 1999 approved the above Action Plan. To begin with, the State Government identified 166 houses forming 15 clusters in Srinagar and Badgam Districts, which were considered safe for the return of the owners of these houses. The list of these clusters was published in the newspapers and steps were taken to identify the families and find their willingness to return to their homes. About 50 families who were registered with the Relief Organisation, Jammu were contacted personally to give their consent for return to the Valley on the basis of the package announced by the Government. Interaction meetings with some of these families were also held, but none of the families agreed to return to the Valley.

3.61 The present State Government has indicated that it has identified the shrines in Mattan and Kheer Bhavani where Kashmiri Migrants displaced from these places could be settled temporarily by developing two model clusters (containing temporary shelters), until such time they can repair their existing residential houses. The Ministry of Finance has provided a grant of Rs.10 crore to the State Government for the reconstruction/renovation of houses and shrines at Kheer Bhavani and Mattan. Government of J&K has also proposed construction of flats at Budgam and Anantnag for the rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants. The Central Government has approved construction of 200 flats at Budgam on an

experimental basis and released a sum of Rs.4.00 crore as advance in March 2004.

## Relief and rehabilitation of Border Migrants of J&K

3.62 The militants' attack on Indian Parliament on December 13, 2001 and the resultant military built up along Line of Control/International Border and step-up in cross-border firing, resulted in the displacement of large number of families from the border areas. About 30771 families comprising 153131 persons had been forced to migrate from the border areas/LoC of the Districts Rajouri, Poonch, Jammu and Kathua. The figure includes 6040 families (22000 persons) who had migrated from Akhnoor tehsil in the wake of Kargil conflict in 1999. The State Government formulated a relief package to these Border Migrants, which was enhanced after PM's announcement on May 23, 2002 as follows –

- free ration @ 11 kgs per person per month;
- free kerosene oil @ 10 litres per family per month;
- cash assistance @ Rs.400/- per person per month limited to Rs.1600/- per family per month;
- free medical aid to all the displaced persons;
- cash assistance for fodder @ Rs.300/- per animal rearing family per month in those areas, which have been mined as

identified by respective Deputy Commissioners; and

- free ration at sanctioned scale at the place of residence in case any of the Migrants wish to return.

The revised relief package has been given effect from June 1, 2002.

3.63 A sum of Rs.20.00 crore was released to the State Government from National Defence Fund for purchase of tents and for providing civic amenities in the camps set-up for border migrants at various places. The Central Government also offered to reimburse the expenditure for providing relief to the migrants. A sum of Rs.10 crore was released as advance from SRE for providing relief which included cash relief, free ration, kerosene oil, free medical aid, etc. Till March 31, 2004, a sum of Rs.105.94 crore has been reimbursed under SRE for providing relief to Border Migrants.

3.64 After commencement of the de-induction of the troops from Jammu Border, the Migrants have started going back to their villages. As intimated by Government of J&K all the Migrant families except the following returned to their homes –

Jammu	-	6019 families
Rajouri	-	1834 families
Poonch	-	541 families

3.65 As per the recommendations of the State Government, relief to Border Migrants has been extended upto September 30, 2004 and the State Government is taking action for their return to their

respective villages. The Ministry of Finance has provided a grant of Rs.11.00 crore to the State Government for repairing the houses in the border areas of Jammu District to enable the migrants to return to their houses. Another sum of Rs.7.00 crore has been approved for release/reimbursement under SRE for restoration of infrastructure in the villages.

### Rehabilitation Council for Widows and Orphans

3.66 Terrorism in J&K has also left its scars in the social fabric. Many women have been rendered widows and children orphaned. With the objective of providing assistance for psychological and economic rehabilitation of the victims of militancy, the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir had set up a Council in 1995 for rehabilitation of widows, orphans, handicapped and old-aged persons adversely affected by militancy. It also aims at better coverage of beneficiaries under various on-going welfare and development schemes of the Government. As a registered body under the Societies Registration Act, it functions as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). The Council is to have a corpus fund of Rs.20.00 crore against which at present, a sum of Rs.18.67 crore is available.

Some of the welfare schemes taken up by the Council are as follows –

- Widows/Girl students - Financial assistance for marriage, skill upgradation and vocational training and loans through bank tie up for taking up self-employment venture, setting up of hostels for girl students, etc.

- b. Orphans - Sponsorship in residential schools both in the State as well as outside, in foster homes run by NGOs, special coaching classes for admission to professional courses, provision of scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fees, etc.
- c. Handicapped persons - Organization of rehabilitation/medical camps, traveling expenses for specialized treatment, vocational training through NGOs etc.

The Reconstruction plan for J&K announced by the Prime Minister during his visit to the State in November, 2004 includes ,inter-alia, enhanced outlay to the tune of Rs. 3.00 crore for the financial year 2004-2005.

### Special concessions/facilities to Central Government Employees posted in Kashmir Valley

3.67 Special concessions have been provided to the Central Government employees working in Kashmir Valley as well as to Kashmiri migrant employees of the Central Government and public sector undertakings. These concessions, which came into force in March 1990, are being extended from time-to-time. The concessions/facilities include the option to move the family to a place of choice, payment of HRA for class A city irrespective of the status of the city chosen, arrangement for stay, security and transport, per diem allowance of Rs.10/- for each day of attendance, messing allowance at a uniform rate of Rs.15/- per day/departmental messing

arrangements, temporary adjustment of migrants employees against available vacancies in the respective Ministries/Departments in and around Delhi, payment of pension outside the Valley, etc. The concessions presently stand extended upto June 30, 2005 or until the law and order and security situation in the State shows visible improvement, whichever is earlier.

### New Policy for Surrender of Militants and Rehabilitation of Surrenderees

3.68 The Government of J&K issued Order regarding approval and adoption of the new Policy for the Surrender of Militants on January 31, 2004. The salient features of the new Policy are as under-

- (a) The monthly stipend to the surrenderees increased from Rs.1800/- per month from the date of surrender to the date of resettlement or for a period of 12 months whichever is earlier to Rs.2000/- per month for a period of three years after surrender.
- (b) Immediate grant of Rs.1.50 lakh to be kept in the shape of FDR in a bank in the name of the surrenderer for a period of three years which can be drawn by him on completion of three year period, subject to good behaviour.
- (c) Incentives for surrendered weapons are given as per prescribed rates.
- (d) Vocational training for self-employment to those who desire to undergo such training.

A total number of 3616 militants have surrendered upto January 31, 2005 out of which 133 militants surrendered after announcement of the new Policy on January 31, 2004.

### Tourism in Jammu & Kashmir

3.69 Tourism holds great potential for economic growth and employment in J&K. Tourism had become one of the worst hit sectors during the turmoil in Jammu & Kashmir in early 1990s and a large part of tourism related infrastructure got damaged. The number of tourists had touched an all time low in 1995. With the installation of popular Government in the State in October 1996 and, again, after the election in September and October 2002, decline in terrorism related violence in 2003 and 2004 and the overwhelming desire for peace demonstrated by people of J&K, the State has witnessed a jump in the number of tourists visiting J&K.

3.70 In an endeavour to lend a helping hand to the efforts by the people of J&K, a tourism revival plan is being implemented by the Government of India, comprising soft loans and capital grant for

Sikarawalas, Ponywalas, Houseboat owners and Hotels in J&K. The years 2003 and 2004 have seen a manifold increase in the number of tourists to J&K touching about 1.91 lakh in year 2003 and 3.5 lakh up to December 2004. As a result of the relentless efforts to create a positive atmosphere and the optimism on the part of the people of J&K, the Government of J&K and the Security Forces, Amarnath Yatra went incident free during 2003 and 2004 and a record number of pilgrims viz. 1.5 lakh and 4.0 lakh, respectively, had darshan at Sri Amarnathji Shrine.

## NORTH EAST

### SECURITY SCENARIO

3.71 The region, North East India, comprises States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. The region accounts for 8.06 % of the total land surface of India and has a population of 316 lakh, which is 3.73 % of the total population of the country (1991 census). Some basic statistics are given below:

States	State Capital	Area (sq km)	Population (1991 Census)	Population (provisional 2001)
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	83743	864558	1,091,117
Assam	Guwahati	78438	22414322	26,638,407
Manipur	Imphal	22327	1837149	2,388,634
Meghalaya	Shillong	22429	1774778	2,306,069
Mizoram	Aizwal	21081	689756	891,058
Nagaland	Kohima	16579	1209546	1,988,636
Tripura	Agartala	10486	2757205	3,191,168
Sikkim	Gangtok	7096	406457	5,39,000

The strength of State Police forces in North Eastern States is as follows:

State	Police Stations	Civil Police	Armed Police	Total	India Reserve Battalions (IR)
Arunachal Pradesh	66	2987	2913	5900	2
Assam	240	22977	30946	53923	6
Manipur	57	4743	9241	13984	6
Meghalaya	26	5955	2626	8581	3
Mizoram	31	2948	3852	6800	2
Nagaland	45	7367	9020	16387	3
Tripura	44	7786	4596	12382	6
Sikkim	26	2500	1500	4000	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>57263</b>	<b>64694</b>	<b>121957</b>	<b>29*</b>

\* Out of 29 IR Battalions, 15 IR Battalions have already been raised and remaining 14 IR Battalions under raising.

## Major insurgent groups in the North East

3.72 State wise details of the major insurgent groups in the North Eastern States are as under:

### (i) Assam

- a. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
- b. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)

### (ii) Manipur

- a. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
- b. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
- c. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
- d. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
- f. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
- g. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)

- h. Revolutionary People's Front (RPF)

### (iii) Tripura

- a. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
- b. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)

### (iv) Meghalaya

- a. Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC)
- b. Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC)

3.73 All the above groups have been declared 'Unlawful Associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967). In addition, numerous other militant groups like the People's Liberation Front of Meghalaya (PLFM), Dima Halan Daogah (DHD), Kuki National Army (KNA) Bru National Liberation Front (BNLF), Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA), etc. are operating in the North East.

## Current status of militancy in the North East

3.74 The status of security situation in North East can be gauged from the details of incidents of extremist related violence in the North Eastern States is at **Annexure – III**.

3.75 An analysis of the data indicates that the law & order situation in Assam remains vitiated due to violent activities of ULFA, NDFB and United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) (anti- talks faction). The insurgent groups of Assam indulged in indiscriminate but coordinated violence during Independence Day celebrations killing 13 children and injuring 21 persons. Due to similar violence being unleashed by the insurgent groups in the month of October, 2004 in Assam and Nagaland, 41 died and 191 innocent civilians were injured. In Meghalaya, the law & order situation in Garo hills continued to be under strain. The security scenario in Tripura also remains a matter of concern. However, NLFT (Nyanbasi Group) has signed a ceasefire agreement. In Nagaland, violence between the NSCN (I/M) and NSCN (K) has remained the prominent feature of the current violence profile.

3.76 The security scenario in Manipur remains a cause of concern. Apunba Lup, an umbrella organisation of the Meiteis, with the tacit support of Meitei Extremist Organisations, is demanding withdrawal of the disturbed area status of Manipur under Armed Forces (Special) Powers Act, 1958. The State Government of Manipur has modified the Notification under Armed Forces (Special) Powers Act, 1958 and excluded Imphal Municipal Area from ‘disturbed

area’ status. A four member committee headed by Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy, former judge of Supreme Court of India has been set up on November 11, 2004 to review the Armed forces(Special Powers) Act 1958. In Arunachal Pradesh, Tirap and Changlang districts continue to remain affected by insurgency.

## Steps taken by the Central Government to curb militancy in North East

### Strategy

3.77 The strategy adopted by the Government to improve the situation in the North East includes accelerated infrastructural development, stress on employment and good governance and de-centralisation, building friendly relations with neighbouring countries, willingness to meet and discuss legitimate grievances of the people as also a resolve not to tolerate violence.

3.78 Apart from the peace dialogue with various outfits, the Central Government has taken a number of measures to counter militancy in the NE States. These include deployment of Central Police Forces, raising of India Reserve Battalions, reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure, Modernization of State Police Forces, declaration of Major Groups as ‘Unlawful Associations’ under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, declaration of certain Areas in the North East Region as ‘Disturbed Areas’ under the Armed Forces (Special) Powers Act, 1958 and implementation of Surrender cum Rehabilitation Policy.

## Declaration of Disturbed Areas

3.79 The whole of Manipur except Imphal Municipal area, Nagaland and Assam, Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh and a 20 km belt in the States having common border with Assam have been declared 'disturbed areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 as amended in 1972. The Governor of Tripura has also declared the areas under 28 Police Stations in full and part of areas under 6 Police Stations as 'disturbed areas'.

## Deployment of Central Police Forces

3.80 Units of the Central Police Forces (CPFs) and Army have been deployed in aid of civilian authorities in the militant affected States. While deployment charges for CPF units in Assam are levied @ 10% of the normal charges, the other North Eastern States are totally exempt from such charges in view of their poor resource position.

## India Reserve Battalions

3.81 Despite heavy deployment of CPFs it has not been possible to meet the demands of the States for additional forces. The concept of India Reserve Battalions was mooted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the background of increasing problems of law and order and emerging internal security scenario in the country which put considerable pressure on the Central Police Forces. Under the scheme of India Reserve Battalions, the State Governments are allowed by the Central Government to raise the Armed Police Battalions. The responsibility for raising and maintaining these Battalions rests with the State Governments. The initial cost of raising IR

Battalions is met by the Central Government (excluding the cost of land and buildings).

## Cease Fire/Peace Talks

3.82 The Government of India has appealed to all the militant groups operating in the North East to give up violence and come forward for talks without conditions. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak/Muivah) [NSCN (I/M)], National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Kaplant) [NSCN (K)], UPDS, DHD, NLFT (NB), ANVC have entered into ceasefire agreements.

## Talks with NSCN(I/M)

3.83 The Government of India entered into a formal ceasefire with the Isak Muivah group of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland w.e.f. August 1, 1997. The ceasefire between the Government of India and the NSCN (I/M) has been extended upto July 31, 2005. The Central Government has not extended the ban on NSCN and its factions under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and the ban was allowed to expire on November 26, 2002 to facilitate holding of peace talks in India. Peace dialogue is in progress with NSCN(IM). 30 rounds of talks have been held between GOI representative for Naga peace talks and NSCN(I/M) leaders. NSCN(I/M) leaders are in India now to continue the dialogue on sustained basis. A Group of Ministers has been constituted to hold dialogue with the NSCN(I/M).

## Ceasefire with NSCN (K)

3.84 The Government of India has also entered into a formal ceasefire with NSCN (K) w.e.f.

April 28, 2001. This was done with the hope that this would enlarge the area of peace in Nagaland and would also meet the long-standing demand of the people of Nagaland for entering into ceasefire with this group. It has been extended upto April 28, 2005.

### Ceasefire with ANVC

3.85 The Government of India has also entered into a formal ceasefire with ANVC w.e.f. July 23, 2004 upto July 22, 2005.

### Peace Talks with UPDS

3.86 One faction of the United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS), active in Karbi Anglong District of Assam, led by Shri Horensing Bey, General Secretary has come forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and to seek solution of its problems peacefully within the framework of the Indian Constitution. The ceasefire with this group is effective from August 1, 2003. and will be effective upto July 31, 2005. Another faction of UPDS (anti -peace talks) is yet to come forward for peace negotiations.

### Peace Talks with DHD

3.87 Dima Halam Daogah (DHD), a militant outfit in N.C.Hills District of Assam, has come forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and seek solutions of its problems peacefully within the framework of Indian Constitution. The Cessation of hostilities between the Security Forces and DHD is effective from January 1, 2003. The ceasefire with this Group is upto December 31, 05.

### Memorandum of Settlement with NLFT(NB Group) in Tripura

3.88 A Memorandum of Settlement has been signed on December 17, 2004 between the Government of India, the Government of Tripura and the National Liberation Front of Tripura(Nayan Bashi Group). The agreement provides that NLFT(NB) will abjure violence, surrender their weapons and join the mainstream by December 25, 2004. Government has agreed to provide special funds for development of tribal areas and special rehabilitation package for all NLFT(NB) returnees.

### Ceasefire with NLFT(NB Group) in Tripura

3.89 A faction of the National Liberation Front of Tripura (Nayanbasi Group) came forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and seek solution of their problems through peaceful means within the framework of the Indian Constitution. Accordingly, it was agreed to observe mutual suspension of hostilities. The ceasefire is valid upto December 31, 2004.

### Memorandum of Settlement with NLFT(KMK Group) in Tripura

3.90 Another faction of the National Liberation Front of Tripura (Kamani- Mantu Kolo Group) had also offered to lay down arms and surrender and to seek resolution of their demands through democratic means. A Memorandum of Settlement(MOS) was signed between the Governments of India, Tripura and the outfit on April 15, 2004. 72 cadres of the outfit have surrendered on May 6, 2004.

3.91 Other insurgent groups in North Eastern Region have, however, not yet responded to the peace overtures of the Central Government within the parameters indicated.

### Bodo Territorial Council

3.92 Bodo Territorial Council (BTC) has been formed in furtherance of a Memorandum of Settlement signed on February 10, 2003 between the Government of India, Government of Assam and the then Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT). An amount of Rs.20 crore has been released in 2003-04 for development of infrastructural facilities in the BTC area. In the year 2004-2005, an amount of Rs. 17.20 crore has been released for development of infrastructural facilities in the BTC area.

### Reimbursement of security related expenditure (SRE)

3.93 The Central Government is implementing a scheme for reimbursement of security related expenditure for the States

seriously affected by insurgency. Under the scheme, expenditure incurred on capital works in jails and detention centers attached to police stations, special training provided to State Police and Prison Administration personnel for counter insurgency purposes, raising India Reserve Battalions, making necessary provisions for Central Police Forces, Army deployment, ex-gratia and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence and transportation of arrested militants to jails outside the State or those arrested from outside the State and brought to the State by special flights etc., is reimbursable. The list of items of expenditure incurred by Police, eligible for reimbursement, has been expanded to include 50 % of petrol, oil and lubricants (POL) costs, Village Guards, Village Defence Committees and Home Guards. The SRE reimbursement facility has also been extended to Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh in addition to the States of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura. The amount released to the North Eastern States during 1997-98 to 2004-05 (upto January 31, 2005) was Rs.955.41 crore.

#### Amount released (State-wise) under SRE :

(Rs. in crore )

State	97-98	98-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003	2004-05 (upto Jan, 31,05)	Grand Total
<b>Assam</b>	131.91	78.86	52.17	63.97	92.86	68.01	50.80	<b>25.02</b>	<b>563.60</b>
<b>Nagaland</b>	—	35.61	17.88	7.50	12.71	22.42	19.17	<b>7.59</b>	<b>122.88</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	—	19.43	3.44	14.18	7.75	7.64	4.00	<b>5.08</b>	<b>61.52</b>
<b>Tripura</b>	—	28.55	17.53	15.00	27.70	29.85	34.33	<b>31.14</b>	<b>184.10</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	—	—	—	1.00	1.90	0.95	2.47	<b>1.35</b>	<b>7.67</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	—	—	—	3.21	0.60	8.35	1.92	<b>1.56</b>	<b>15.64</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>131.91</b>	<b>162.45</b>	<b>91.02</b>	<b>104.86</b>	<b>143.52</b>	<b>137.22</b>	<b>112.69</b>	<b>71.74</b>	<b>955.41</b>

## Surrender and rehabilitation policy

3.94 The Central Government has formulated a 100% Centrally funded Surrender and Rehabilitation Scheme, effective from April 1, 1998 to wean away the misguided youths who have strayed into the fold of militancy and now find themselves trapped there. The Scheme also seeks to ensure that the militants who have surrendered do not find it attractive to join militancy again. Under the Scheme, applicable to militants who surrender with weapons, the surrendered militants are to be initially (for a period upto one year) lodged in a Rehabilitation Camp, run preferably by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) with support from Security Forces, where they are imparted training in a trade/vocation of their liking, befitting their aptitude. They are paid a monthly stipend, not exceeding Rs. 2000 per month, for a period of 12 months and all attempts are made to settle the surrenderees during this period. Minor crime cases against successfully rehabilitated surrenderees are withdrawn. Monetary incentives have also been built into the Scheme for the surrendered weapons/ammunitions. 350, 3299 and 1284 and 72 militants have surrendered during the years 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (upto January 31, 2005), respectively. Modification to existing Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy is under active consideration of Government of India.

## Helicopter services in the North Eastern States

3.95 In December 1992, the Cabinet Committee on Security had approved introduction of Helicopter Services in the North East, to be operated by M/s Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd., with

the Government of India's support in the form of subsidy to the extent of 75% of the total operational cost. The subsidy was to be provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs from its budget. Helicopter Services were introduced in Arunachal Pradesh with effect from December 1995, in Sikkim from October 1998 and in Meghalaya from January 1999. Helicopter services are currently subsidized in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura.

## Diplomatic Initiatives with Neighbouring Countries

### Bangladesh

3.96 India has from time to time, expressed concern at the activities of the Indian terrorist groups operating from the territory of Bangladesh through diplomatic channels, as also in the bilateral meetings between India and Bangladesh. It has been urged upon the Bangladesh side to take firm and demonstrable action against the insurgents operating from the camps in Bangladesh. However, Bangladesh side had taken a stand denying the presence of Indian insurgent groups in Bangladesh and stated that they do not allow any undesirable elements to use their territory for any prejudicial activity against any country including India. Notwithstanding such denials, all available avenues have been used to express India's concern to Bangladesh on this sensitive issue.

3.97 The Ministry of Home Affairs has a wide-ranging mechanism for interaction with the Government of Bangladesh. At the national level, Home Secretaries of both countries are to meet once a year and the Joint Working Group (JWG) at the

level of Joint Secretary are supposed to meet once in six months. Besides the DG, BSF and DG, BDR meet once in six months. The last National Level Talks were held between Home Secretaries of Bangladesh and India at Dhaka from September 15 to 17, 2004. The talks, inter-alia, covered security issues, implementation of 1974 land boundary agreement, cooperation in combating the problems of drugs and narcotics, border patrolling by security forces, cross border movements, visa regime and extradition treaty and agreement on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. Both sides addressed the issues with mutual understanding and appreciation of each others position.

## Myanmar

3.98 An agreement for the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the border areas was signed with the Government of Myanmar on January 29, 1994 at New Delhi. Under this agreement Home Secretaries of both countries are to meet once in a year and Sectoral meetings at the level of Joint Secretary are supposed to be held once in 6 months. The 12<sup>th</sup> Sectoral Level Talks between India and Myanmar were held at Kalemmyo in Myanmar from March 17 to 18, 2004. The 10<sup>th</sup> National Level Meeting between India and Myanmar was held from October 3 to 7, 2004 at New Delhi. At these meetings issues relating to security and border trade between the two countries, drug trafficking, maintenances of boundary pillars, cooperation between two countries on proposed infrastructure projects in Myanmar etc. were discussed.

## Bhutan

3.99 India's security concerns are raised with Royal Government of Bhutan/ King of Bhutan from

time to time. Bhutan has been sensitive to our security concerns as evidenced by recent Royal Bhutanese Army (RBA) operations against Indian insurgents groups camps in Bhutan on December 15, 2003. As result of these operations, about 650 cadres of ULFA, NDFB and KLO have been neutralized. Besides large number of Arms and ammunition have also been seized. The RBA has destroyed the reported 22 camps of the Indian insurgent groups. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Indo-Bhutan meeting on security and border management was held at Thimpu from 13 to 16 September, 2004. At this meeting security related issues between the two countries and border management issues was discussed.

## NAXAL VIOLENCE

### Violence Profile

3.100 The naxal violence during 2004 continued to be a cause of serious concern. Despite serious efforts at the Central and State levels to contain naxal violence and initiation of peace process between the Communist Party Marxist Leninist – Peoples War Group (CPML-PW) and the government in Andhra Pradesh, the overall quantum of naxal remained more or less at the same level as during the preceding year. The problem, however, has affected a larger area, in varying degrees.

3.101 The CPML-PW and the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI) continued to spearhead the naxal violence in the country, accounting for about 91% of the country-wide violence and 89% of the resultant deaths. Naxal violence is currently characterized by Jan Adalats, targeted attacks on police, police informers, ruling political class and soft targets like the railways, buttressed by steadfast militarisation including

upgradation in military capabilities and change in tactics. While engaging in peace talks with the government in Andhra Pradesh since June, 2004, the CPML-PW has sought peace negotiations with the governments of Orissa and Karnataka on its terms. The predominant CPML-PW and the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI) retained their operational unity and called for poll boycott of Assembly /Parliamentary polls in their strongholds. A new dimension was added to the naxal scenario when the CPML-PW leaders announced (October 14, 2004) merger of the CPML-PW and the MCCI and creation of a single outfit called the Communist Party of India (Maoist).

## Extent of naxal violence

3.102 In *Andhra Pradesh*, the overall quantum of naxal violence declined significantly by 46% while resultant deaths fell by 47% during 2004 in comparison to 2003. This was mainly due to the peace talks between the State Government and naxal outfits.

3.103 In *Bihar* the naxal violence as well as deaths increased significantly by over 29% and about 34% respectively mainly on account of increasing belligerence of the CPML-PW that clashed extensively, alongside the MCCI, with the CPML-Liberation.

3.104 In *Jharkhand*, though the quantum of naxal violence increased by 11% only, the resultant deaths shot up considerably by 44% during 2004 as compared to 2003. The rise in casualties was primarily on account of concerted attacks on the police by the naxalites particularly the MCCI leading to loss of 41 policemen.

3.105 In *Chhattisgarh*, naxal violence led by the CPML-PW sharply increased during 2004. The increase was primarily on account of coordinated naxal attacks on police as a part of the CPML - PW/MCCI-led poll boycott campaign.

3.106 In *Maharashtra*, while the level of naxal violence increased by 15% during 2004 as compared to 2003, the CPML-PW continued to dominate the forest and mountainous tracts of Gadchiroli and Gondia districts and made efforts to extend its influence to the districts of Chandrapur and Yavatmal.

3.107 In *Orissa*, though the quantum of violence declined during the period, the CPML-PW consolidated its hold in the districts of Malkangiri, Koraput, Gajapati and Rayagada while making inroads into the adjoining districts of Kandhamal, Nowrangpur and Ganjam in south Orissa. The CPML-PW looted 528 service weapons in a coordinated offensive at 13 locations in District Koraput on February 6, 2004

3.108 In *Uttar Pradesh*, the level of naxal violence marginally increased in 2004 as compared to 2003. The MCC-I followed by the CMPL-PW were assiduously trying to establish bases in the districts of Sonebhadra, Chandauli and Mirzapur. In one incident CPI (Maoist) killed 15 police personnel in a landmine blast in District Chandauli in November, 2004.

3.109 In *West Bengal*, the quantum of naxal violence increased slightly in 2004 as compared to 2003. However, both the MCC-I and the CPML-PW consolidated their influence in West Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia districts and were

engaged in determined efforts to spread their 'revolution' to newer areas of north and south Bengal.

3.110 Among the other marginally affected States by Naxal violence, Kerala witnessed naxal violence attributed to the CPML Naxalbari. In Karnataka, the CPML-PW continued to mobilize support on the issue of eviction of tribals from Kudremukh National Park in the Malenadu region comprising the districts of Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan and Kodagu, primarily through its front bodies like the Karnataka Vimochana Ranga and Kudremukh National Park Virodhi Okkuta. In retaliation to the killing of 2 naxal cadres by the State Police, the CPI (Maoist) blasted a police camp at a school building in Tumkur Distt. on February 10, 2005 killing 6 police men. State-wise incidents of violence are given below:

offensive on February 6, 2004, Andhra-Orissa Border Special Zonal Committee (AOBSZC) of the CPML-PW coordinated multi-pronged attacks at 13 locations such as District Police HQs, District Armoury, District Treasury, District Jail, State Armed Police Battalions HQs, Police Stations, etc. in Koraput district, Orissa bordering the districts of Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Dantewada (Chhattisgarh), resulting in the death of one policeman, injuries to 6 others and loss of 528 service weapons.

- (ii) In a major attack, suspected CPML-People's War (PW) cadres ambushed a 4-vehicle police convoy in a landmine

Name of State	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005 (as on January 31, 2005)	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	461	180	346	96	577	140	310	74	68	19
Bihar	169	111	239	117	250	128	323	171	14	13
Chhattisgarh	105	37	304	55	256	74	352	83	77	6
Jharkhand	355	200	353	157	342	117	379	169	29	9
Madhya Pradesh	21	2	17	3	13	1	13	4	-	-
Maharashtra	34	7	83	29	75	31	84	15	5	1
Orissa	30	11	68	11	49	15	35	8	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	22	12	20	6	13	8	15	26	1	-
West Bengal	9	4	17	7	6	1	11	15	-	-
Other States	2	-	18	1	16	-	11	1	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>1465</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>1597</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1533</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>48</b>

3.111 Major naxal incidents in the year, 2004 were as follows:-

- (i) In a meticulously planned major

blast in the Galabedia forest area near Beludaha (PS Belpahari, district West Midnapore, West Bengal, on February 25, 2004 killing 7 policemen and

injuring 4 others in the subsequent exchange of fire.

- (iii) In all, 28 police personnel and one MCC (I) activist were killed and eleven police personnel, including SP, West Singhbhum, Jharkhand, were injured in the landmine blast caused by MCC-I extremists near Baliba, PS Gua (West Singhbhum - April 7, 2004.
- (iv) CPML-PW and MCC-I extremists blasted nine landmines targeting a police party between Jokhapat and Bharatpur, PS Shankargarh (Surguja, Chhatisgarh - April 20, 2004) followed by firing. In the ensuing encounter one Platoon Commander and two police personnel were killed and four policemen injured.
- (v) Four policemen were killed and two injured when extremists exploded bombs and fired on a police van at Khakhi jungle, PS Dumri, Giridih, Jharkhand on September 3, 2004. The arms and ammunition were also looted by the extremists.
- (vi) MCCI activists (30/35) raided village Dumri, PS Satgawan in district Koderma, Jharkhand on September 25, 2004 and killed four persons (three of a family and a villager) due to land dispute.
- (vii) MCCI activists (200) exploded ten bombs and blasted a police station

building under construction at Guraru (Gaya), Bihar on October 18, 2004.

- (viii) An encounter took place between MCCI activists and Police in Bhitia Pahar area (Bokaro), Jharkhand on October 27, 2004 and the police claimed to have seen MCCI activists carrying away three dead bodies of their cadres.
- (ix) On November 20, 2004 near village Narkati, district Chandauli, UP, some extremists triggered a landmine blast and opened indiscriminate fire targeting a 3-vehicle convoy of a police combine party. 10 PAC jawans and 5 members of civilian police party were killed in the incident while two other policemen were injured.
- (x) In a landmine explosion, the CPI (Maoist) killed two policemen and two activists of the Nagrik Suraksha Samitis (NSS) at PS Gurabanda, district East Singhbhum, Jharkhand on December 7, 2004.

### Major Naxalite incidents in 2005 (upto February, 2005)

- i) The naxalites in a stunning blow to the police on January 5, 2005 killed Shri K.C. Surendra Babu, SP, Munger, Bihar and five other Policemen in a landmine blast when they were returning after conducting anti-naxalite raids.
- ii) Suspected CPI-Maoist cadres killed Shri Mahendra Singh sitting MLA (CPI-ML

- (Lib) on January 16, 2005 in Giridih district (Jharkhand).
- iii) In Chhattisgarh, one constable was killed and another injured when CPI-Maoist naxalites blasted a landmine in between Gerughat and Aamgaon (Rajnandgaon) on January 19, 2005.
- iv) Six policemen were killed and five others injured when suspected naxalites (25) blasted a school building at Venkatammanahalli (Tumkur-Karnataka) on the night of February 10, 2005. The policemen were camping in the school for the last four months.
- v) PW cadres triggered six landmines targeting the police near Bodigedda village (Orissa State). The police party retaliated and two PW cadres, including one female, were killed near Elkanur village (Malkangiri). During the combing operation, police personnel stumbled upon an abandoned camp of CPI (Maoist) near Kurub under PS Kalimela and recovered one SLR, two rifles, one DBBL gun, one revolver, 3 claymore mines, 5 detonators and some literature.
- vi) On February 22, 2005, naxal activists laid a landmine and blasted a private vehicle in which Police Long Range patrolling party was moving at PS Bhamragarh in Gadchiroli District, Maharashtra. 7 police personnel were killed and 11 injured in this incident.
- vii) On February 23, 2005, a landmine exploded in Jhumra Parah area, District Bokaro, Jharkhand and resulted in killing of 1 STF constable and injury to 3 STF personnel.

## Current Trends

### Compact Revolutionary Zone (CRZ)

3.112 Carving out a Compact Revolutionary Zone (CRZ) spreading from Nepal through Bihar and the Dandakaranya region to Andhra Pradesh remains the prime motive behind the expansionist designs of CPML-PW and MCC-I together with the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). These outfits are spreading into new areas. Despite strenuous efforts by the security forces, there has been no let-up in the effectuation of CRZ with the gaps in North Bihar and North Chhattisgarh being steadily plugged by the naxalite outfits to link up their strongholds in AP/Dandakaranya with those in Bihar/Jharkhand. Coupled with the steadily increasing naxalite influence in North Orissa/South East Jharkhand, it is apparent that the naxalite groups remain steadfast in their efforts to realize the CRZ. Therefore, the focus of anti-naxalite operations has been that the naxal group do not succeed in their sinister design of creating the CRZ.

### Spread of Naxalism into new areas

3.113 At present, 76 districts in 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are affected by naxalite violence in varying degrees. The CPML-PW and the MCCI have been trying to increase their

influence and operations in some parts of the other three States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala, and also in some new areas in some of the already affected States.

### Militarisation of Naxal Outfits

3.114 Naxalites have an assessed strength of around 9300 hard-core underground cadres and a holding of around 6500 regular weapons besides a large number of unlicensed country made arms. The CPML-PW and MCC (I) have built up expertise in fabricating Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)/ Landmines that they use with telling effect. Besides, naxal outfits continue to stress on upgradation of military capabilities.

### Jan Adalats

3.115 Naxalite cadres are reported to hold Jan Adalats essentially to dispense quick and crude justice and redress local grievances. This way, naxalites try to supplant the State machinery and assert their hegemony over rural tracks. During the year 2004, 155 Jan Adalats were held (15 executions) as against 153 Jan Adalats (21 executions) in the year 2003.

### Linkages of naxal outfits with CPN(Maoists)

3.116 The symbiotic relations between the Indian naxal outfits and the CPN (Maoist) continue to grow with the MCCI and the CPML-PW extending their military training camp facilities to CPN (Maoist) cadres and availing arms training by senior cadres of the latter.

3.117 Exchange of men and material between the MCC (I) and CPN (Maoist) continued unabated and contingents from Nepal were reported to have visited MCC (I) extremists in Jharkhand, particularly in Giridih, Bokaro and Hazaribagh districts.

3.118 While CPN (Maoist) leaders/cadres continued to take shelter in Indian cities including Siliguri and Patna, joint meetings of CPML-PW, MCC (I) and CPN (Maoist) were also reported, particularly in West Champaran district besides adjoining Bara in Nepal.

### Merger of CPML - PW and MCCI

3.119 The CPML-PW and the MCCI who were negotiating merger for quite some time, have finally merged to form a new party called the Communist Party of India (CPI-Maoist) to function under the overall command of Muppala Laxmana Rao @ Ganapathy (till now General Secretary, CPML-PW). The merger, effected on September 21, 2004, aims at strengthening the movement to meet the aspirations of the masses. The initial analysis suggests that the merger is likely to amplify the naxal menace particularly in the states of West Bengal, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh where both the erstwhile CPML-PW and MCCI enjoyed organizational as well as military influence, combining the mass activities of the MCCI with the military prowess of the CPML-PW to their advantage. However, there are indications that there is a lot of confusion at the ground level among the cadres of these two naxal outfits.

## Talks between the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Naxal groups.

3.120 The CPML-PW initiated peace dialogue with the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The two sides initially declared a 3-month de-facto ceasefire from June 16, 2004. The first round of direct talks between naxal groups and the Government of Andhra Pradesh concluded on October 18, 2004. The CPI-Maoist and the Jana Shakti leaders have, however, unilaterally announced on January 17, 2005 withdrawal from talks alleging killings of their cadres. The State Government has expressed its commitment to continue with talks while taking necessary steps to uphold the law of the land.

## Strategy of the Government to Tackle Naxal Violence

3.121 Since the problem of naxalism is not merely a law and order problem, it is being tackled on political, social, economic and security fronts by way of a multi-pronged strategy which essentially includes:-

- (i) having a peace dialogue by the affected States with naxal groups if they are willing to shun violence and local conditions are conducive for talks;
- (ii) Strengthening of administrative machinery to make it more responsive, transparent and sensitive to enable effective redressal of public grievances and improved delivery mechanisms aimed at accelerated integrated development including enhanced

employment opportunities of naxal affected districts, and

- (iii) Building up of local capabilities by the affected States in terms of improved intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms and specially trained and well equipped police forces to facilitate effective police action in a coordinated and sustained manner.

## Measures taken to tackle Naxalism

### Review of naxal violence by the Coordination Centre

3.122 Keeping in view the overall dimensions of naxalism in nine States, a high level coordination Centre headed by the Union Home Secretary with Chief Secretaries and DsGP of naxalite affected States as its members meets regularly and reviews and coordinates steps taken by the States to check naxal activities. So far, 16 meetings of the Coordination Centre have taken place.

3.123 The important decisions taken so far by the Coordination Centre include, inter alia, strengthening of intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms by the affected States, long-term deployment of Central Police Forces, inclusion of more districts and items under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, modernization and upgradation of State Police forces and fortification of Police Stations for anti naxalite operations, mounting of focused, coordinated and sustained intelligence based anti-naxalite operations, effective implementation of various developmental schemes in the affected areas and creation of Local Resistance Groups.

3.124 The 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Coordination Centre, held in New Delhi on December 4, 2004, reviewed the naxal situation in the country and dealt with security and socio-economic problems in naxal affected areas. The naxal affected States were advised to give topmost priority in evolving an effective strategy to counter this menace. Simultaneously, it was once again emphasized that the naxal problem has to be addressed on both security and development fronts.

### Intelligence Sharing

3.125 Pinpointed actionable intelligence is the key to contain and control naxal violence. The prime responsibility to collect this intelligence lies with the local police Stations. The States have been asked to strengthen intelligence set up in this regard. On their part, actionable intelligence is being shared by the Central agencies with the States. In order to optimize intelligence flows and coordination between multifarious agencies in the field of counter terrorism, a Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been created in Intelligence Bureau at Delhi, supported by Subsidiary Multi Agency Centres at various places in the country. The Joint Task Force on Intelligence (JTFI) in the IB has been created for coordinating and synergizing the efforts of the Intelligence Wings of the Central Police Organisations and the special branches of the State Police Forces. The JTFI is supported by Inter State Intelligence Support Teams (ISISTs) meant for dealing with internal security threats concerning more than one State. IB has been asked to give first priority to setting up of ISISTs in naxal affected States.

### Deployment of Central Police Forces (CPFs)

3.126 The Central Government deploys Central Police Forces on need basis to help the naxal affected States in combating naxal violence. These Bns of CPFs have now been deployed on a long term basis for undertaking anti-naxalite operations in naxal affected States. The Central Government has decided to exempt the naxal affected States from the payment of cost of deployment of these CPFs for 3 years with effect from July 1, 2004

### Training of Police Forces

3.127 The affected States have earmarked/ raised Special Police Forces for anti-naxalite operations. These Police personnel need to be well trained. IB, in consultation with BPR&D, has drawn up a programme for training of the State Police Forces in the Greyhounds Training School at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and the CPFs' run centers of excellence. During the 2004, a number of State Police personnel were trained in counter insurgency/bomb disposal/ anti-terrorist and VIP protection/ training on identification and handling of explosives etc. at various CPFs run centers of excellence.

### Phasing out of NG based explosives

3.128 Keeping in view that the naxalite outfits have been using NG based explosives (gelatin) in landmine explosions/other IEDs, the Ministry of Industry & Commerce has banned the possession, sale and use of nitro-glycerin(NG)-based explosives throughout the country from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April, 2004.

### Raising of India Reserve (IR) Battalions

3.129 Nineteen IR Bns. have so far been sanctioned to the States affected by naxalism (Andhra Pradesh-5, Bihar-2, Orissa-2, Chhattisgarh-2, Maharashtra – 2, West Bengal – 2, Jharkhand-2 and Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh-1 each). The State Governments concerned are being regularly advised to expedite raising of IR BNs.

### Increased vigil along Indo-Nepal Border

3.130 Keeping in view the recent developments in Nepal and also that the Maoist violence there may have repercussions on the internal security environment in certain parts of the country, all the State Governments bordering Nepal have been asked to intensify vigil in, and intensive patrolling of, the areas bordering Nepal to prevent the ingress of Maoists elements, check undesirable activities on the Indian side of the border and ensure that there is no spillover of violence.

3.131 The Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has also been deployed along the Indo-Nepal Border to keep a strict vigil over the movement of undesirable elements along the border areas.

3.132 Both India and Nepal have resolved not to permit their respective territories for activities inimical to the interests of the two countries. Moreover, district officials (Police / Administrative) of bordering districts of both countries meet from time to time to discuss various issues and take measures to prevent violence on either side of the border.

### Task Force of Naxalism

3.133 A Task Force has been constituted on October 7, 2004 under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary (IS), MHA, to deliberate upon the entire gamut of steps needed to deal with the menace of naxalism more effectively and in a coordinated manner. As advised by the Central Government, the affected states have designated senior officers as the nodal officers to coordinate naxal related issues and problems. The members of the Task Force comprise nodal officers of the major naxal affected States and representatives of IB and CRPF. The Task Force aims to focus its attention on the ground level anti naxalite operations to be undertaken by the naxal affected States. So far, 3 meetings of the Task Force have taken place, the last being in New Delhi on February 19, 2005.

### Financial Assistance by the Central Government

3.134 To enable the States to undertake more effective anti-naxalite action, the Ministry of Home Affairs has a non-plan scheme since April 1, 1996 namely, Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme. Under the SRE scheme, presently 76 districts in nine states are covered and the Ministry reimburses 75-100% of the expenditure incurred on security related items such as, ex-gratia grant paid to families of the victims of naxal violence, providing logistic and camp facilities to the CPFs, amount spent on special training given to State Police personnel, provision of insurance for State Police personnel involved in anti-naxalite operations, a lumpsum grant to Village Defence Committees (VDCs)/Nagrik Surakasha Samitis (NSSs) for security related expenditure, honorarium

to the Special Police Officers (SPOs), lumpsum amount per naxalite surrenderee, expenditure incurred on publicity material, advance releases under the SRE scheme and hiring of vehicles including helicopters, weapons or communications equipment etc. upto February 2005, a sum of Rs. 125.56 crore under the SRE scheme has been reimbursed to the affected State Governments as per the details given below:-

Rs. 296 crore as Central funds were released during 2003-04 to the nine naxal affected States under the Scheme. This scheme is under revision to make it more beneficial to the States.

### Integrated development of naxal affected States

3.136 The widespread socio-economic,

(Rs. in lakh)

State	Upto 31.3.1999	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003.	2003-2004	2004-2005
Andhra Pradesh	3046.00	674.00	473.82	217.35	221	282.00
Bihar	2880.00	-	1005.10	180.00	43.68	60.41
Madhya Pradesh	500.00	141.90	69.16	82.37	139.82	23.52
Maharashtra	196.00	50.00	16.66		81.42	125.55
Orissa	358.00	190.83	18.46	168.00	86.85	65.77
Chhattisgarh	-	-	32.25	36.83 (00-01) 186.66(01-02)	160.87	200.00
Jharkhand	-	-	18.80	54	98.07	341.27
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	29.17	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6980.00</b>	<b>1056.73</b>	<b>1634.25</b>	<b>954.38</b>	<b>831.71</b>	<b>1098.52</b>

(Grand Total – Rs.125.56 crore).

### Modernization of the State Police Forces

3.135 The States are required to develop local capabilities especially well equipped State Police Force to effectively undertake anti-naxal operations. Therefore, in a major step forward, the Ministry decided in 2003-04 to fund 100 % expenditure in naxal-affected districts under the scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces within the overall Central Share. For the current year 2004-05, naxal affected States were asked to mainly focus on fortification/upgradation of Police stations in terms of infrastructure, weaponry, communication equipment and mobility in naxalite affected districts.

political and regional inequities prevalent in the country, coupled with poverty, unemployment and lack of proper infrastructure remain the basic causes for continuance and spatial expansion of naxalism. In order to tackle naxalism from developmental angle, the Central Government has asked the States to accord a higher priority in the annual plans to ensure faster integrated development of the naxal affected districts.

3.137 The Ministry of Home Affairs took special initiative in getting the badly naxal affected districts (55) included under the Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) component of the Rashtriya Sam

Vikas Yojana (RSVY) scheme of the Planning Commission which provides an additionality of Rs.15 crore per year per district for a period of 3 years to fill in the critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure in these districts. This works out to a huge amount of Rs.2475 crore which, if utilized properly, will help accelerate the pace of development in the naxal affected districts in 9 States. While 35 districts were covered in 2003-04, remaining 20 are being taken up in the current fiscal year.

3.138 Besides, for construction of roads in naxal-affected areas, the Ministry of Rural Development has given a special allocation of Rs.37.50 crore per annum for naxal-affected States under the PMGSY over and above the funds being provided to the States under the scheme.

3.139 The States have been advised to ensure effective utilization and close monitoring of the funds made available to them by the Central Government under the above schemes.

## ISI ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

3.140 Pakistan has not yet dismantled the terrorist infrastructure in the territory under their control. This infrastructure continued to be sponsored and used by Pak ISI to recruit, train, finance, arm and infiltrate terrorists into India. Known anti-India elements and those declared as fugitives from the law in India have been provided sanctuary in Pakistan.

3.141 The main features of the Pak ISI strategy are - (i) intensification of proxy war operations in a wide area extending from J&K to

the North-East (ii) in-depth and comprehensive use of India's immediate neighbourhood for executing its plans, (iii) subversion, indoctrination and training of vulnerable sections of society, (iv) espionage, (v) destabilizing the economy of the country by circulating fake currency notes and by promoting drug trafficking/narco terrorism, (vi) direct and indirect support to the underworld elements operating in and outside the country, and (vii) raising the pitch of a high-voltage disinformation campaign to discredit India's security forces for alleged violation of human rights.

3.142 The Government has adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach to tackle the activities of Pak ISI by strengthening the border management to check illegal cross border activities, gearing up of the intelligence machinery, close interaction between different agencies of the Central and the State Governments, neutralizing plans of militants and anti-national elements by coordinated action, modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc.

3.143 As a result of the coordinated action between the Central Intelligence Agencies and the State Police Forces, 112 Pak-backed terrorist modules have been busted in various parts of the country leading to arrest of 351 persons and killing of 45 terrorists in the last 4 years. During this period i.e. 2001-2004, 81 espionage modules have been neutralized leading to arrest of 171 persons.

3.144 The Central Government has been sensitizing the State Governments about the threat perception and activities of ISI in the country. Periodic coordination meetings are also held with

the State Governments for sharing the inputs as well as for devising strategies to counter such activities.

## SITUATION IN PUNJAB

3.145 The general law and order situation in Punjab during 2004 remained under control. However, security forces arrested 24 extremists during this period as compared to 16 extremists arrested during 2003.

3.146 Available inputs, however, suggest that efforts continue to be made to revive militancy in Punjab but with little success. Top leaders of Sikh militant groups, including Wadhawa Singh (Chief, BKI), Paramjit Singh Panjwar (Chief, KCF/P), Lakhbir Singh Rode (Chief, ISYF/Rode), Ranjit Singh @ Neeta (Chief, KZF) and Gajinder Singh (Chief, DKI) continue to take shelter in Pakistan. Radio Pakistan, in its daily programme titled 'Punjabi Darbar' continued its focus on trying to subvert Sikhs and thus create a wedge between the Hindus and the Sikhs.

3.147 Three BKI terrorists accused of the assassination of Beant Singh, Ex-CM, Punjab escaped from Burail jail in Chandigarh on the night intervening January 21/22, 2004 by digging a tunnel. Subsequent investigations indicated connivance of jail staff in the escape. Look-out notices were issued to all the immigration posts to prevent their escape abroad. The Superintendent Jail, Deputy Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent are among the seven jail officials arrested by the police for their suspected involvement in the escape.

3.148 The Central Government continues to be in close touch with the State Government and

keeps a close watch on the situation and remains committed to ensure that militancy in Punjab is not revived by anti-national elements. The Government is also pursuing its efforts to secure the apprehension and deportation of Pak based Pro-Khalistan militants to India.

## Elections to the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC)

3.149 The elections of the SGPC were held on September 23, 2004. The SGPC elections were last held in 1996.

## LIBERATION TIGERS OF TAMIL EELAM

3.150 The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (The LTTE) which was first declared as "an unlawful association" under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on May 14, 1992 was further notified as an unlawful association on 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002 after complying with the procedure laid down under the Act. The ban has been further extended for a period of two years w.e.f. May 14, 2004.

3.151 The LTTE continues to be an extremely potent, most lethal and well-organized terrorist force in Sri Lanka and has strong connections in Tamil Nadu and certain pockets of southern India. The organization assiduously cultivates the Tamil Chauvinist elements who are inspired by the Tamil Eelam concept of a separate Tamil Nadu i.e. secession from India. The LTTE by carrying out several successful suicide-killing missions in Sri Lanka and one in India has emerged as one of the deadliest terrorist organizations in the world, which

has sympathizers, supporters and agents on the Indian soil.

3.152 Notwithstanding the current peace process, the LTTE is yet to give up violence as a means to achieve its goal of establishing a separate homeland for Tamils. Further, it is well known that the LTTE Intelligence Wing maintains exhaustive data on personalities who are opposed to the outfit's ideology for engineering their assassination, if considered necessary. The LTTE continues to use the State of Tamil Nadu as a base for carrying out smuggling of essential items like petrol, diesel besides drugs to Sri Lanka. The LTTE's insistence on recognition of Sea Tigers as a separate unit by the Sri Lankan Government poses yet another threat to Indian security.

## SECURITY OF VIPs/VITAL INSTALLATIONS

3.153 The inherent threat to the VIPs on account of their public status in social and public life generates serious concern for the likely impact an adverse instance can have on the national governance. Due to the rapid spread of terrorism globally, it has become imperative to have special protection procedures to suitably counter the threat to VIPs everywhere. As the threat to security of VIPs is an ever increasing phenomena, the review of all VIP security is made by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time which is assessed in a High Level Committee. The weapons to be used in VIP security has been recently upgraded and standardized and States/UTs have been advised to procure these weapons from their own resources as well as through State Police Modernization Scheme of Ministry of

Home Affairs. MHA has also emphasized on State Police as well as Central Security agencies using latest technology in VIP security like bullet proof vehicles and mine proof vehicles, jammers, mine detectors, bullet resistant vests and bullet proof jackets. Besides, efforts are made to minimize the visibility of security arrangements as far as possible and make them less obtrusive. Further, the latest technical gadgetry is also adopted to provide adequate security which is effective and unobtrusive at the same time.

3.154 Similarly, there exists grave threat to vital installations of the country which needs to be met by provision of adequate security to them. Therefore, the threat perception for vital installations like airports, foreign missions, atomic power plants, etc., in the country is also assessed periodically and is continuously updated with the assistance of Central security agencies which provide important inputs for their safety.

3.155 The State Governments are also constantly sensitized by this Ministry about security issues concerning VIP security, their movements and security of vital installations located in the States. In this regard, advisories are communicated to them periodically, as required by sharing of intelligence inputs with them and guiding them wherever necessary. The Crisis Management Plans for meeting any eventuality arising out of VIP security issues and security of vital installations are also prepared to suitably handle any crisis or contingency, which may arise in this regard.

3.156 Even though security of vital installations in the country is basically the concern of the concerned Ministry/Department/State

Government, MHA has been advising them on their security needs. It has been decided that all “A” category vital installations should be provided with CISF security cover. All Ministries/ Departments have been requested to not only review the existing security arrangements, but also the security categorization of the installations under them. CISF has so far been deployed in “A” category vital installations. Besides, CISF has been deployed in 47 Airports (out of 64 operational airports) and deployment of CISF at other operational airports in the country in phases is underway.

3.157 A Special Security Scheme for ensuring the security of Taj Mahal has been prepared in consultation with Central Security agencies and Government of Uttar Pradesh, as per the directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in this regard, and is being implemented by the concerned agencies.

## CRIME SCENARIO IN THE COUNTRY

3.158 Under the Constitution of India, ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects. Therefore, the primary responsibility of detection, registration, investigation, prosecution and prevention of crimes is that of the State Governments. The Union Government, however, keeps a close watch on the crime scenario in the country and issues advisories to the State Governments whenever necessary to improve the system of Criminal Justice System and take effective measures for controlling crimes particularly crimes against the vulnerable sections of the society. The Union Government has also

been providing financial assistance to the State Governments under the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces with a view to equipping them with modern weaponry, state-of-the-art communication systems, vehicles, intelligence gathering equipment, protective gear, etc. to enable the State Police to meet the present day challenges.

3.159 The National Crime Records Bureau collects data on crimes from State Governments and Union territory Administration and brings out report titled “Crime in India” every year. The report ‘Crime in India, 2003’ has been published recently. A total of 17,16,120 cognizable crimes under Indian Penal Code were reported in the country during 2003 compared with 17,80,330 reported during 2002, thereby showing a decline of 3.6%. The crime rate also came down from 169.5 in 2002 to 160.7 in 2003.

3.160 Among the most serious crimes, the incidence of murder (32716) declined by 7.3% as compared to the previous year 2002 (35290). The incidence of attempt to murder (25942) declined by 14.6% during 2003 over previous year (30380). The cases of kidnapping and abduction during 2003 declined to 19992 as compared with 21850 during 2002, showing a decline of 8.9%. The number of rape cases showed an increase of 3.2% during 2003 over the previous year.

## BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL INITIATIVES

3.161 Policy Planning Division of MHA has been entrusted with matters relating to bilateral, multilateral cooperation which include finalization

of memoranda of understanding/agreements on international terrorism, organized crimes and agreements on mutual legal assistance treaty in criminal matters. These agreements assumed importance in combating transnational organized crimes, trans-border terrorism, crimes and other serious offences, such as, drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeit currency, smuggling of arms and explosives, etc.

3.162 The Group of Ministers constituted on Reforming the National Security System had, inter alia, recommended taking steps to secure international cooperation in countering the challenges posed by organized crimes. Accordingly, the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken special initiatives in recent years in securing bilateral cooperation in the form of (i) Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters; and (ii) Joint Working Groups on Combating International Terrorism. The progress so far made is enumerated below:

### Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters

3.163 Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for concluding Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters which facilitates the widest measures of mutual assistance in investigation, prosecution and control of crimes, service of summons, execution of warrants and other judicial documents and commissions and tracing, restraint, forfeiture or confiscation of proceeds and instruments of crimes.

3.164 Upto January, 2005, India had signed Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) in

Criminal Matters with 19 countries, viz. Switzerland, United Kingdom, Canada, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, United Arab Emirates, Russia, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Turkey, France, Kyrgyzstan, United States of America, Tajikistan, South Africa, Bahrain, Kuwait, South Korea and Thailand. During the same period, the process of ratification was completed with twelve countries, namely, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Canada, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, United Arab Emirates, Russia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Thailand and Ukraine. Besides, Agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters have been negotiated and finalized with Spain, Belarus, Hong Kong, SAR in People's Republic of China, Nepal and Singapore at official level. These agreements are also likely to be signed after completion of requisite formalities. Bilateral agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters are at various stages of negotiation with Iran, Norway, Mauritius, Bulgaria, Egypt, Turkmenistan and Malaysia.

### Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism

3.165 India has established Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism/International Terrorism with several key countries to exchange information and strengthen international cooperation to combat international terrorism and transnational organized crimes. The exchange of information in such fora helps in reviewing threat perceptions, early warnings, cooperation on administrative and judicial matters, prevention and suppression of the commission of terrorist acts and serious organized crimes. It also facilitates action against perpetrators of such acts through coordinated efforts. Upto March, 2004, India has signed Agreements/MOUs

for setting up Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism/International Terrorism with eighteen countries viz USA, UK, Germany, France, Canada, Israel, European Union, China, Kazakhstan, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Russia, Croatia, Turkey, Singapore, Australia, Egypt and Tajikistan. India has also signed Agreements/MOUs for setting up Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism with Mauritius, Indonesia, Poland and BIMSTEC (Bay

of Bengal initiative for Multi-sector Technical and Economic co operation) covering Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Myanmar during the year 2004-2005. Forty-nine meetings of the Joint Working Groups have so far been held with countries, out of which 5 meetings with Canada, France, USA, Israel, Russia, Croatia, Thailand, BIMSTEC and Turkey were held upto January, 2005.

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